



Borough of Redcar

1966

ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. S. R. BURRELL

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

E. V. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Madam Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1966.

The population of the Borough continues to increase having risen by a further 310 to a total of 35,620 though the birth rate has fallen slightly.

There are no special features in the statistical tables which call for comment.

It is again a pleasure to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Officers of the Council for their help during the year.

I have the honour to be, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. R. BURRELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,161
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1966) ...	35,620
Number of Dwellinghouses, Flats, etc.	11,736
Rateable Value	£1,933,781
Estimated product of a penny rate 1966-67	£7,180

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

Live Births		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		369	327	696
Illegitimate		25	24	49
	Total	394	351	745

Rate per 1,000 population (corrected) — 21.6

Still Births		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		2	3	5
Illegitimate		1	1	2
	Total	3	4	7

Rate per 1,000 live and still births — 9.3

Infant Deaths		Legitimate	Illegitimate
Under 1 year of age		13	—
Under 4 weeks of age		10	—
Under 1 week of age		7	—

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	18.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	14.9
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Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10.1
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births	18.6
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Maternal Mortality	Nil
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Illegitimate births (per cent of total live births)	6.6
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VITAL STATISTICS — 1966

England and Wales — persons

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,075,300 (Provisional data)

	Number	Rate
Live births	850,000*	17.7 per 1,000 population
Stillbirths	13,300*	15.4 per 1,000 total births
Deaths	563,626	11.7 per 1,000 population
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year of age)	16,147	19.0 per 1,000 live births
Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age)	10,934	12.9 per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week of age)	9,447	11.1 per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week of age)	22,747	26.3 per 1,000 total births

* Estimated

10th April, 1967.
General Register Office,
Somerset House,
Strand,
London W.C.2.

TABLE II

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1966.

Rate per 1,000 population

All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever)	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
12.6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis
0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00

NOTIFICATIONS

Per 1,000 population

Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.00	0.00	0.03
Dysentery	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning
0.48	0.00	9.10	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03

TABLE III

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

							Male	Female
Tuberculosis respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	33
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Ulcer of stomach duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
							207	177

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN
REDCAR DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

1957	...	55	1962	...	60
1958	...	65	1963	...	67
1959	...	49	1964	...	78
1960	...	76	1965	...	58
1961	...	67	1966	...	73

COMMENTARY

The statistical tables indicate that the health of the town is in general satisfactory when compared with the figures for England and Wales, having regard to the comparatively small population under consideration.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung has almost doubled from 11 in 1965 to 21 in 1966. It is still not sufficiently realized that cigarette smoke is the most concentrated and dangerous form of air pollution which reaches the human lung, accounting for around 30,000 deaths per annum in this country alone.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1966 Population	1965 Population	1964 Population	1963 Population	1962 Population
	35,620	35,310	34,340	33,400	32,520
Scarlet Fever	4	3	7	4	6
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	329	396	390	108	423
Whooping Cough	35	19	59	26	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia	1	2	5	2	3
Meningococcal Infection	2	0	0	0	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	0
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	14	10	13	7
Other form of Tuberculosis	1	1	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	17	5	30	6	9
Food Poisoning	1	16	3	0	0
Encephalitis, Infective	1	0	0	1	0
Encephalitis, Post - Infective	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

WHOOPING COUGH

There has been another increase in the number of whooping cough cases notified there being a total of 35 cases in the year. While not as large as the 59 cases notified two years ago there is still some ground for concern especially where very young children are infected.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year and it is now very many years since the last time this disease was notified in the Borough. Immunisation against this disease (combined with tetanus and whooping cough immunisation) is offered to all infants and I am pleased to report that refusals are now very infrequent.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox vaccination is offered to all infants between their first and second birthdays but is often refused.

DYSENTERY AND FOOD POISONING

There were seventeen cases of dysentery and one of food poisoning notified to the department in 1966. Most of these occurred in the early months of the year and were probably related to each other although no common source was detected.

The Cleveland Technical College again arranged courses in food handling for persons engaged in the food trade. These courses were fairly well attended and are of considerable value in teaching correct techniques of food handling.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in the area. The water is obtained from the sea and is filtered and chlorinated before use. The state of chlorination is regularly checked and the level is maintained at a suitable figure. Samples are taken from time to time for bacteriological examination and have proved satisfactory.

Occasional complaints of irritation of the eyes by the chlorine have been received and were investigated but I am satisfied that the level of chlorine cannot be reduced without risk to the health of persons using the baths. This is, in any case, a complex problem which depends on other factors besides the amount of free chlorine present in the water.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The warden service for old people living in council owned bungalows was further extended in 1966 and will soon cover almost all such bungalows in the area. Many tributes are paid to the work of the wardens in charge of this most valuable service.

There is an increasing number of old people living alone or with insufficient help in the house and this problem seems likely to become greater in the future.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1947 and 1951

There were no cases in which action had to be taken to secure compulsory removal of a person under the National Assistance Acts.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the area is provided with a satisfactory sewerage system. Sewage disposal is by means of sea out-falls which is operating satisfactory. There are, however, certain states of the wind and tide at which the beaches become polluted with solid matter from the outfalls and complaints are received from members of the public. With the ever increasing number of houses being connected to the sewerage system it seems likely that this problem will increase in the future and observations will be taken to ascertain the frequency and degree of these occurrences.

Although there is little scientific evidence to suggest that this form of pollution is a serious danger to health it is obviously most undesirable that the beaches should become contaminated in this way.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below:—

5 Turner Street, Redcar

Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinic for school children—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—

Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Tuesday in month, 10-30 a.m.

Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment)

Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment)

E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Wednesday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination—Mondays and Fridays (by appointment)

Chiropody—Friday, a.m. (by appointment)

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Zetland Park Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.

Lakes Estate Clinic, Roseberry Square

Child Welfare Sessions—Monday, 2-4 p.m.

Chiropody—(by appointment)

Family Planning Clinic—

Thursday afternoon (weekly),

Monday evening (fortnightly) by appointment

HOUSING

	1966	1965	1964	1963
Permanent Dwellings completed by the local authority	37	2	46	354
Permanent Dwellings completed by private builders ...	135	177	217	251
Aged Persons Dwellings completed by local authority ...	88	—	39	—
	<hr/> 260	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 302	<hr/> 605
Permanent Dwellings under construction by local authority at end of year	465	269	176	64
Permanent Dwellings under construction by private builders at end of year	30	97	77	126
	<hr/> 495	<hr/> 366	<hr/> 253	<hr/> 190
Total number of applications for Houses at end of year ...	929	846	740	596
Total number of applications for Aged Persons Homes at end of year	419	436	402	370

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises				Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	...	...	4	—	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	...	...	86	49	2
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	...	...	17	17	—
Total				107	66	2

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

				Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector of Factories	By H.M. Inspector of Factories
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Defective				2	2	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
				2	2	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1966

by

E. V. ROBINSON,
M.A.P.H.I.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Madam Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Once again it gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to submit my Annual Report showing the work carried out by your Health and Cleansing Departments for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

Tabulated statements of the number and nature of inspections made throughout the Borough and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force within the Borough will be found in the following pages.

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	11,324
Number of defects found	...	...	...	2,134
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	2,007
Number of Informal Notices	...	...	...	620
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	4
Number of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	606
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	4

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	379
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	921
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	—
Defective construction of drains	...	...	...	...	20
Dirty condition of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	...	459
Dirty condition of yards	...	...	...	...	8
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	29
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	6
Defective sinks and sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	33
Defective w.c. basins and cisterns	...	...	...	...	8
Defective paving of yards	...	...	...	...	—
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	1
Premises in a verminous condition	...	...	...	...	6
Choked and defective rain water pipes and gutters	...	...	...	...	9
Broken plaster work	...	...	...	...	16
Defective construction of windows	...	...	...	...	—
Defective brickwork	...	...	...	...	61
Miscellaneous structural defects	...	...	...	...	48

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

I am pleased to report that no case of infectious disease occurred which required disinfection of premises.

Disinfestation

Six houses were fumigated this year and 44 other houses treated for insect infestations.

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops	66
Number of nuisances found	2
Number of nuisances abated	2
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector ...	Nil

Food Hygiene Regulations

Number of Inspections made	753
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found ...	116
Number remedied	83

Housing Inspections

Inspection of houses as required by the Housing Department were carried out in connection with lettings and housing applications.

Number of visits	411
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Public Conveniences

The staff of your Public Conveniences was the same as in past years. The Bandstand Conveniences are staffed all the year and Swiss Cottage and Coatham Car Park are staffed from Whitsuntide until the second week in September.

It is a true fact that visitors to a town can usually gain a good idea of how progressive the Council is by the quality and standard of its public lavatories.

It must be readily appreciated that generally the maintenance of a higher standard of public conveniences is allied with a common-sense approach to the question. If the attitude is that a public convenience is a musty, smelly place, which should be hidden below ground, then a musty, smelly place it will be. A certain line of thought engenders the development of that line of thought.

Vandalism is a general problem throughout the country and is not confined to any particular area or any one public convenience, other objects receive the same treatment as lavatories; telephone boxes, railway coaches, etc. As the actual damage to public conveniences is caused by a small percentage of people who use them, surely the majority should not be made to suffer because of what may be done by a few vandals.

On public conveniences there is a growing school of thought which claims that if people are offered good clean facilities approximating to what they enjoy at home then that higher standard will be appreciated and respected. In some cases where new public conveniences have been opened which are of modern design and thought, people have respected them and they have been subject to little or no vandalism. I am sorry to say this does not happen in this Borough as regardless of cost, design and appearance, unless they are regularly attended vandalism takes place throughout the year. To me, the only solution is the employment of full time attendants but this can be uneconomical and the only hope is that the public will become conscious of this damage and have the courage to report what they have seen when successful prosecutions can take place.

In your main toilets throughout the town free washing facilities and free paper towels are available, however paper towels in conveniences on the outskirts of the town were destroyed and wasted by vandals.

In the mean-time all that can be done is to soldier on in repairing the damage as it occurs.

Water Supply

Water supplies during 1966 were found to be of satisfactory standard and few complaints have been received this year regarding Alumina floc. 35 samples were taken by the department from different points in the town and all were satisfactory.

Following are reports of chemical and bacteriological tests carried out by the Water Board.

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

LONG NEWTON FINAL WATER

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1966

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.032	0.090	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.073	0.120	0.020
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001*	0.002	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.42	1.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.3	3.6	1.1
Colour (Hazen)	10	20	5
Turbidity as Silica	2.9	4.7	1.5
pH	7.3	7.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	14	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	45	51	33
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	45	51	33
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	42	67	34
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	87	100	75
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	75	83	71
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	12	17	3
Chlorides as Cl	13	20	11
Silicate as SiO ₂	2	4	1
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.28	<0.04
Potassium as K	1.1	1.6	0.8
Sodium as Na	6.1	8.3	4.9
Total solids dried at 105°C.	148	200	109
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	200	235	170

< =less than.

* =approximately.

Bacteriological Results

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period	247
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls.	98.8%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls.	98.8%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

REDCAR FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1966

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.025	0.080	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.074	0.130	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.004	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.82	2.0	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.8	4.8	0.1
Colour (Hazen)	6	10	<5
Turbidity as Silica	2.5	3.8	1.5
pH	7.4	7.7	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	5	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	69	136	36
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	69	136	36
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	72	172	11
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	141	308	47
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	103	252	32
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	38	60	14
Chlorides as Cl.	32	40	19
Silicate as SiO ₂	5	10	2
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.24	0.04
Potassium as K	1.7	2.1	0.9
Sodium as Na	26	56	12
Total solids dried at 105°C.	273	551	104
Conductivity (micromhos)	355	650	160

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	1	20	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	3	30	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			54
Number of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls.			51
Number of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls.			52

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

LOCKWOOD BECK FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1966

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.025	0.040	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.079	0.185	0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.1	3.3	1.4
Colour (Hazen)	11	30	5
Turbidity as Silica	2.9	4.7	1.4
pH	6.9	7.5	6.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	12	21	4
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	12	21	4
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	32	44	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	44	51	40
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	30	39	24
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	14	23	8
Chlorides as Cl.	18	19	16
Silicate as SiO ₂	6	7	4
Iron as Fe	0.19	0.36	0.08
Potassium as K	0.8	1.0	0.5
Sodium as Na	9.6	11	7.6
Total solids dried at 105°C.	96	118	67
Conductivity (micromhos)	136	150	128

<=less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	1	25	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	2	31	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	54
Number of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	49
Number of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	51

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

SCALING DAM FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1966

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.084	0.170	0.025
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.079	0.145	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.6	2.5	0.7
Colour (Hazen)	9	20	<5
Turbidity as Silica	3.9	6.9	1.6
pH	7.1	8.3	6.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.0	10	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	22	39	5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	22	39	5
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	21	50	2
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	43	55	36
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	27	32	23
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	16	26	12
Chloride as Cl.	16	18	10
Silicate as SiO ₂	3	4	<1
Iron as Fe.	0.12	0.28	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.8	1.1	0.6
Sodium as Na.	16	23	9
Total solids dried at 105°C.	111	140	86
Conductivity (micromhos)	163	190	127

<=less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	<1	6	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	2	31	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			52
Number of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls.			51
Number of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls.			51

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

OVEN CLOSE FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results

1st January to 31st December, 1966

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.015	0.040	<0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.040	0.105	<0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.34	0.65	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.6	3.4	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	6	15	<5
Turbidity as Silica	2.1	5.8	1.1
pH	6.5	7.0	6.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	28	33	19
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	70	75	66
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	70	75	66
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	21	27	14
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	91	95	83
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	69	72	65
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	22	28	17
Chlorides as Cl.	19	23	17
Silicate as SiO ₂	10	12	8
Iron as Fe	0.07	0.12	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.9	1.4	0.4
Sodium as Na	12	13	11
Total solids dried at 105°C.	153	177	114
Conductivity (micromhos)	225	245	210

<=less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	32	964	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	36	1,032	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	51
Number of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	49
Number of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	50

Bath Water Samples

Thirty-eight samples were taken from the swimming baths and all were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

Ice Cream is still one of the commodities which can so easily cause sickness, etc. throughout any town. Its manufacture and its equipment must be one hundred per cent good and clean. Also the workers both in the manufacture and serving of same, either from shops or mobile vans, must be scrupulously clean.

The cleansing of all equipment, vehicles and utensils must be carried out to a code of practice, otherwise failure to clean properly can only mean that poor bacteriological tests will follow and bring disrepute to the trade.

Premises within your Borough which were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream, numbered 200 at the end of 1966. During the year 154 samples were taken from manufacturers and retailers in the town.

Appended below are the results of sampling:—

Grade 1	...	96
Grade 2	...	31
Grade 3	...	15
Grade 4	...	12

Under the same Act, premises which are used for the manufacture of fish cakes, sausage and potted meats have to be registered, and the number on the register is 32. During the year 58 inspections were carried out on these premises.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Shops within the Borough:—

Amusement Arcades	...	...	...	...	9
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	18
Butchers	...	...	...	...	26
Catering Premises	...	...	...	...	55
Chemists	...	...	...	...	12
Cycles	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	...	...	4
Stores	...	...	...	...	6
Drapers and Wools	...	...	...	...	17
Dry Cleaners and Launderettes	...	...	...	...	11
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	...	...	15
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	14
Fish Mongers	...	...	...	...	3
Footwear Repairs	...	...	...	...	7
Footwear Sales	...	...	...	...	8
Fuel Merchants	...	...	...	...	5
Furniture and Furnishings	...	...	...	...	14
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	18
Grocer	...	...	...	...	81
Hardware	...	...	...	...	9

Hairdresser (gents)	...	...	...	...	14
Hairdresser (ladies)	...	...	...	...	30
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	3
Newsagent, Tobacco, Stationery	...	...	...	...	28
Off Licence	...	...	...	...	13
Optician	...	...	...	...	6
Outfitters (gents)	...	...	...	...	13
Outfitters (ladies)	...	...	...	...	17
Paints and Paper	...	...	...	...	10
Petrol and Car Accessories	...	...	...	...	18
Pets	...	...	...	...	3
Radio and Electrical	...	...	...	...	12
Sweets and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	16
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	20

Total 546

Number of registerable premises at year end	...	394
Number of visits made	...	396

Defects found:—

Section 4 Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	40
Section 5 Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
Section 6 Temperature	...	...	...	...	44
Section 7 Ventilation	...	...	...	...	20
Section 8 Lighting	...	...	...	...	21
Section 9 Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	67
Section 10 Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	30
Section 12 Clothing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Section 13/14 Seating	...	...	...	...	7
Section 15 Floors and Stairs	...	...	...	...	48
Section 17 Fencing Machinery	...	...	...	...	34
Section 24 First Aid Provisions	...	...	...	...	41

Total 356

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 — Rodent Control

One of the stiffest tests which faces a public health inspector is how to deal efficiently with rats and mice infestations in and about buildings in his area. The time has now long passed when the rat and mice were tolerated, and only baited or hunted sporadically.

It has taken two world wars to teach that aesthetically, physically and economically the rodent constitutes an affront to good living. It should be exterminated at once.

The rat seems to flourish where upheavals and relaxations of hygienic conditions are seen.

The public must be co-operative and if sufficient energy is used to make them in common terms “rat minded” and they find themselves welcome at the office when making complaints, there will be no difficulty in obtaining co-operation and recommendation. In addition the best possible

service must be maintained and the only way to bring rodent control back to its proper place in society is for everyone to realise that even after all these years of hard work rats and mice still exist.

The eradication must be carried on with the utmost skill and determination not only by local authorities but by all concerned.

You still employ one rodent officer who does a fine job of work, but as the town increases in size the situation will have to be reviewed as regards the employment of another rodent operator.

The following is a summary of sewer treatments:—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments	443
Number of poison takes	16
Number of partial poison takes	70

The following is other work carried out by your Rodent Operator on Rodent Control:—

Corporation houses found infested	53
Private houses found infested	114
Business premises found infested	30
Total visits made on investigation and treatment	3,055

Summer Camps

The caravan problem came about after the last war when the shortage of housing accommodation compelled many people to seek temporary means of living accommodation.

Although a caravan does not have to comply with the Housing Acts, except for certain sections which apply after it has been stationed on one site for more than two years, it cannot be used for a permanent form of housing except on a site which is suitably licensed and approved.

The modern caravan has all the amenities of some modern houses.

Overcrowding on camping sites can happen all too readily if supervision is inadequate. In poorly supervised places persons are allowed to pitch where they like, there are queues for the ablutions and toilets, the latter usually being odorous.

This does not happen on a Local Authority site, where the Local Authority keep a tight control on all sites in their area.

No person wishes to interfere with a person's rights to live in a caravan if that is what he wants. He does not have to comply with the overcrowding laws and the rateable value of a caravan is less than that of a house, but nevertheless this form of accommodation is increasing from year to year.

You still have your three caravan sites in the Borough, one owned by the Local Authority. General inspections were made on each site throughout the 1966 season and I am pleased to state that very few complaints were found, the main one being that there was not the required distance between each caravan, but it is difficult to enforce this ruling due to the coming and going of caravans of different lengths and widths.

Atmospheric Pollution

Once again the chief industries within your Borough which are liable to cause pollution, in addition to household chimneys, are set out below:—

Sources of Pollution	Description of Pollution or potential Pollution
1. I.C.I. Works	Smoke and fumes
2. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd.	Smoke, grit and fumes
3. School Chimneys	Smoke

The control of atmospheric pollution is progressing slowly. Industrial smoke has been reduced quite considerably but emissions from some industries are exceedingly difficult to control, namely the removal of sulphur dioxide from the atmosphere. It is a pollutant and a nuisance in the atmosphere and much time and effort has been spent attempting to remove it or reduce it not only by Public Health Inspectors but also by fuel technologists, chemists and heating engineers who are all working towards a common end.

The mass of the population today clearly wants clean air and they want it more quickly than the Local Authorities can arrange for it to be achieved.

Everyone concerned with clean air, public health inspectors, architects, engineers, scientists and builders must work together and develop a sense of team spirit in the battle against air-pollution.

It has to be accepted that tall chimneys are a necessity and they have to be designed so that they are adequate for their task and also aesthetically acceptable.

It is essential that effluent gases are discharged at a height at which the likelihood of damage to buildings, equipment and persons is reasonably reduced.

The Clean Air programme in some areas has been slowed down, due to more costly appliances and conversions, thus local authorities working on clean air measures are once more faced with stiffer obstacles to overcome.

Warrenby — Industrial

				Undissolved Matter	FE ₂ O ₃	Mgms of SO ₃	
			Rainfall	Tons per	Tons per	per 100 sq.	
1966			Litres	sq. mile	sq. mile	cms per day	
January	...	...	6.4	2.68	7.55	2.34	1.43
February		...	6.2	3.20	7.68	2.88	1.93
March	...	...	6.5	0.72	16.33	3.12	1.40
April	...	...	5.3	4.64	7.51	3.14	1.36
May	...	...	6.4	1.46	17.53	7.20	1.27
June	...	...	5.2	4.80	22.78	10.62	0.48
July	...	...	5.1	3.92	19.40	8.12	0.57
August	...	...	5.8	7.54	8.25	3.17	0.87
September		...	5.2	0.86	5.95	1.74	1.25
October	...	...	4.5	6.64	16.10	4.64	1.67
November		...	5.5	5.14	7.01	2.44	2.03
December		...	6.5	2.85	5.78	1.67	2.09
Total			44.45	141.87	51.08	16.35	
Average	1955		6.21	1.21	10.51	3.43	
Average	1956		6.23	1.40	10.21	4.75	
Average	1957		6.36	1.54	10.24	6.15	2.43
Average	1958		6.35	0.96	6.90	2.15	2.21
Average	1959		6.65	1.21	8.62	2.43	1.97
Average	1960		6.12	3.77	9.48	2.94	2.24
Average	1961		6.1	2.55	8.40		2.13
Average	1962		6.57	2.18	14.95	3.62	1.33
Average	1963		6.025	2.85	13.89	3.55	1.72
Average	1964		6.2	2.35	11.44	3.94	1.67
Average	1965		6.2	3.75	11.53	4.39	1.53
Average	1966		5.7	3.7	11.82	4.26	1.36
Average	1955-59		6.36	1.26	9.30	3.78	
Average	1956-60		6.34	1.78	9.07	3.68	
Average	1957-61		6.31	2.00	8.66	3.42	2.2
Average	1958-62		6.36	2.13	9.60	2.79	1.2
Average	1959-63		6.30	2.51	11.00	3.14	1.9
Average	1960-64		6.20	2.74	11.57	3.51	1.8
Average	1961-65		6.20	2.74	12.40	3.87	1.7
Average	1962-66		6.14	2.96	12.72	3.95	1.5

Dormanstown — Semi-Industrial

				Rainfall	Undissolved Matter	FE ₂ O ₃
1966			pH	Litres	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile
January	...	...	5.8	2.72	6.69	1.87
February	...	...	5.5	4.34	10.62	2.40
March	...	...	6.5	0.65	9.15	2.32
April	...	...	4.8	5.04	4.98	2.24
May	...	...	6.4	1.62	9.92	3.41
June	...	...	4.8	4.46	10.42	3.37
July	...	...	4.9	4.32	8.25	3.55
August	...	...	6.0	6.26	7.15	2.37
September	...	...	5.2	0.86	3.87	1.80
October	...	...	4.5	6.96	14.93	3.04
November	...	...	6.0	5.74	4.07	1.64
December	...	...	7.0	2.84	3.64	1.04
Total				45.81	93.69	29.05
Average 1955			6.15	1.25	7.76	
Average 1956			6.5	1.24	8.48	
Average 1957			6.35	1.65	7.58	
Average 1958			6.51	1.77	8.68	
Average 1959			6.55	1.38	7.95	
Average 1960			6.1	4.15	8.02	
Average 1961			6.6	2.53	6.89	5.58
Average 1962			6.23	2.59	8.24	3.62
Average 1963			5.96	2.37	7.36	1.76
Average 1964			6.0	2.07	7.18	2.6
Average 1965			5.9	4.11	8.66	2.94
Average 1966			5.6	3.83	7.81	2.41
Average 1955-59			6.41	1.46	8.10	2.25
Average 1956-60			6.40	2.20	8.15	2.23
Average 1957-61			6.42	2.29	7.83	2.13
Average 1958-62			6.42	2.48	7.96	2.17
Average 1959-63			6.31	2.60	7.67	2.04
Average 1960-64			6.38	2.74	7.54	2.19
Average 1961-65			6.12	2.73	7.66	3.30
Average 1962-66			5.94	2.99	7.85	2.66

Coatham County Modern School — Residential

					Undissolved Matter	FE ₂ O ₃
				Rainfall	Tons per	Tons per
1966				Litres	sq. mile	sq. mile
January	...	...	5.9	2.62	3.94	0.73
February	...	...	6.2	4.38	4.62	0.53
March	...	...	6.5	0.84	13.24	3.47
April	...	...	5.0	5.04	8.75	2.37
May	...	...	5.9	1.80	10.59	2.30
June	...	...	5.5	4.52	8.25	1.57
July	...	...	4.5	4.58	7.31	1.45
August	...	...	6.2	8.08	5.65	1.04
September	...	...	4.9	1.10	4.34	0.87
October	...	...	4.5	6.72	6.65	0.58
November	...	...	6.0	5.58	4.87	1.90
December	...	...	6.0	2.94	5.95	1.83
Total				48.20	84.16	18.64
Average 1966				4.01	7.01	1.55

Municipal Buildings — Residential

					Undissolved	
					Matter	FE ₂ O ₃
				Rainfall	Tons per	Tons per
1966				Litres	sq. mile	sq. mile
January	...	...	6.4	2.68	4.14	0.97
February	...	...	5.4	4.52	9.28	2.61
March	...	...	6.4	0.80	12.02	3.06
April	...	...	4.5	5.26	1.57	0.43
May	...	...	5.6	1.58	6.98	1.49
June	...	...	5.2	4.50	5.85	1.44
July	...	...	5.3	5.44	6.92	1.77
August	...	...	5.8	9.04	4.41	0.94
September	...	...	5.2	0.82	2.57	0.63
October	...	...	5.0	7.24	9.85	1.17
November	...	...	6.0	6.74	3.47	0.97
December	...	...	6.5	3.56	4.31	1.37
Total				52.18	71.37	16.85
Average 1966				4.35	5.95	1.40

SMOKE CONCENTRATION, 1966

Site (B)—“TEESWOLD”, COATHAM ROAD, REDCAR

Residential—Low Density Population**Microgrammes per Cubic Metre**

		SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
Month		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	...	171	554	28	100	240	31
February	...	92	566	25	93	302	20
March	...	75	195	12	113	252	40
April	...	43	96	19	55	195	17
May	...	50	75	31	60	127	34
June	...	37	64	18	60	141	21
July	...	27	73	10	42	95	7
August	...	35	60	11	61	113	15
September	...	56	119	22	87	161	58
October	...	95	181	25	106	248	38
November	...	106	263	12	93	156	55
December	...	112	610	43	128	379	65

Site (B)—MERSEY ROAD GARAGE, REDCAR

Residential—Low Density Population**Microgrammes per Cubic Metre**

		SMOKE		
Month		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	...	N.	N.	N.
February	...	122	268	36
March	...	83	167	40
April	...	85	154	34
May	...	65	109	29
June	...	51	110	18
July	...	36	83	8
August	...	50	85	20
September	...	57	147	19
October	...	114	163	52
November	...	112	269	33
December	...	102	235	39

N.=No result.

Site (B)—JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL, REDCAR

Residential—Low Density Population

Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		Average Value	SMOKE Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	... ..	183	464	35
February	... ..	99	425	25
March	... ..	96	160	29
April	... ..	53	122	25
May	... ..	N.	N.	N.
June	... ..	24	58	7
July	... ..	21	62	6
August	... ..	N.	N.	N.
September	... ..	41	102	18
October	... ..	72	171	17
November	... ..	115	394	19
December	... ..	116	454	21

**Site (A)—NORTH EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD, LORD STREET,
REDCAR**

Residential—High Density Population

Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		Average Value	SMOKE Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	... ..	174	443	20
February	... ..	132	507	25
March	... ..	116	282	25
April	... ..	73	222	36
May	... ..	88	182	20
June	... ..	55	106	14
July	... ..	86	94	5
August	... ..	47	105	7
September	... ..	91	141	22
October	... ..	154	244	21
November	... ..	170	355	35
December	... ..	197	662	35

Meat and Food Inspection

Meat and Food inspection in this country is at present carried out mainly by Public Health Inspectors as part of their general duties. In some areas they are assisted by authorised meat inspectors.

At a time when local government re-organisation and manpower are being reviewed perhaps it is appropriate to discuss whether radical redeployment of duties is desirable or necessary. One feels that meat and food inspections must always remain under the control of the Public Health Inspector.

In the field of retail distribution, which has greatly improved over the past few years, there is a growing awareness of the selling power of methods which limit exposure and control temperature though there is no sign yet of universal recognition of these contributions to safety.

In addition one is aware of the limitations of the use of pre-packaging and refrigerated counters and containers.

It is now necessary that all food should be preserved in the maximum condition. The market is intensely competitive, and only those techniques that can produce food of good quality will survive, or should one say that only the processors who use the best foods with the best methods will survive.

Both the Medical Officer of Health and myself regret that food hygiene lectures in the Borough have not yet seemed to have received the support that we would like, perhaps another campaign to all the food shops in the Borough would achieve a thriving Clean Food Committee again.

Finally, the consumer has a contribution to make. Not only can he or she use his or her patronage to encourage good practices but can affect the situation by his or her own habits in the shop and on the removal of goods to his or her homes.

Appended below will be found a list of condemnations which were made during the year 1966:—

	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon	52	4
Butter and Margarine	83	0
Cheese	13	8
Fish	415	0
Miscellaneous tinned	237	8
Potatoes	112	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	913	4

683 Packets Frozen Food.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1966

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	202	5	76	923	864	—
Number inspected	202	5	76	923	864	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.5	—	—	—	1.27	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.23	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT CONDEMNATIONS DURING 1966

Reason for Condemnation	BEASTS		PIGS		SHEEP		CALVES		TOTAL
	Carcases	Offal	Carcases	Offal	Carcases	Offal	Carcases	Offal	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Cirrhosis ...	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½
Congestion ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Degeneration ...	—	10	—	15	—	—	—	—	25
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	15½	—	—	—	—	15½
Pneumonia ...	—	3½	—	2	—	—	—	—	5½
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Urticaria ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
	—	18	26	49½	—	—	—	—	93½

Number of animals killed — 2,070

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Public Slaughterhouses	Nil
Other Slaughterhouses	1
Number of Visits	305

There is still one private slaughterhouse in your Borough, where 100% meat inspection takes place throughout the year, even at weekends and Bank Holidays.

Personal hygiene among slaughtermen varies, but I am pleased to state that the hygiene of the slaughtermen in the one slaughterhouse in the Borough is above reproach.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since last years report on the above, a great improvement has taken place throughout the Borough in hairdressers and barbers' shops. Full co-operation has been given to the Department by all concerned, but nevertheless there are still people carrying out hairdressing in their own homes. This point is not covered in the by-laws and until registration of such places is made compulsory this means of hairdressing will remain.

Litter

Litter still remains one of our biggest problems and the public are not yet educated enough to use the litter facilities provided throughout the town. The public of this country, regardless of any litter campaign either by posters, television, etc., are insensitive to the appearance of their surroundings and tolerant of squalor. The dropping of litter is not merely the result of thoughtlessness but is a deeply ingrained national characteristic which will take many years to eradicate.

It is a recognised fact that local authorities will have to employ the techniques of public relations if the public is to be adequately informed of the nature of their activities.

The road to a litter free country is a long one. It is the careless streak in one's nature that has created a problem of no mean gravity, and last year gave no respite from the previous years. People still scatter litter indiscriminately about the countryside and on the sea fronts.

Many steps are taken to encourage people to use litter bins.

Another litter problem which is growing throughout the town is abandoned cars, left here, there and everywhere, the owners sometimes being difficult to trace. These cars are destroyed piece by piece, until only a shell is left. They are not only an eyesore, but could be a potential danger to children.

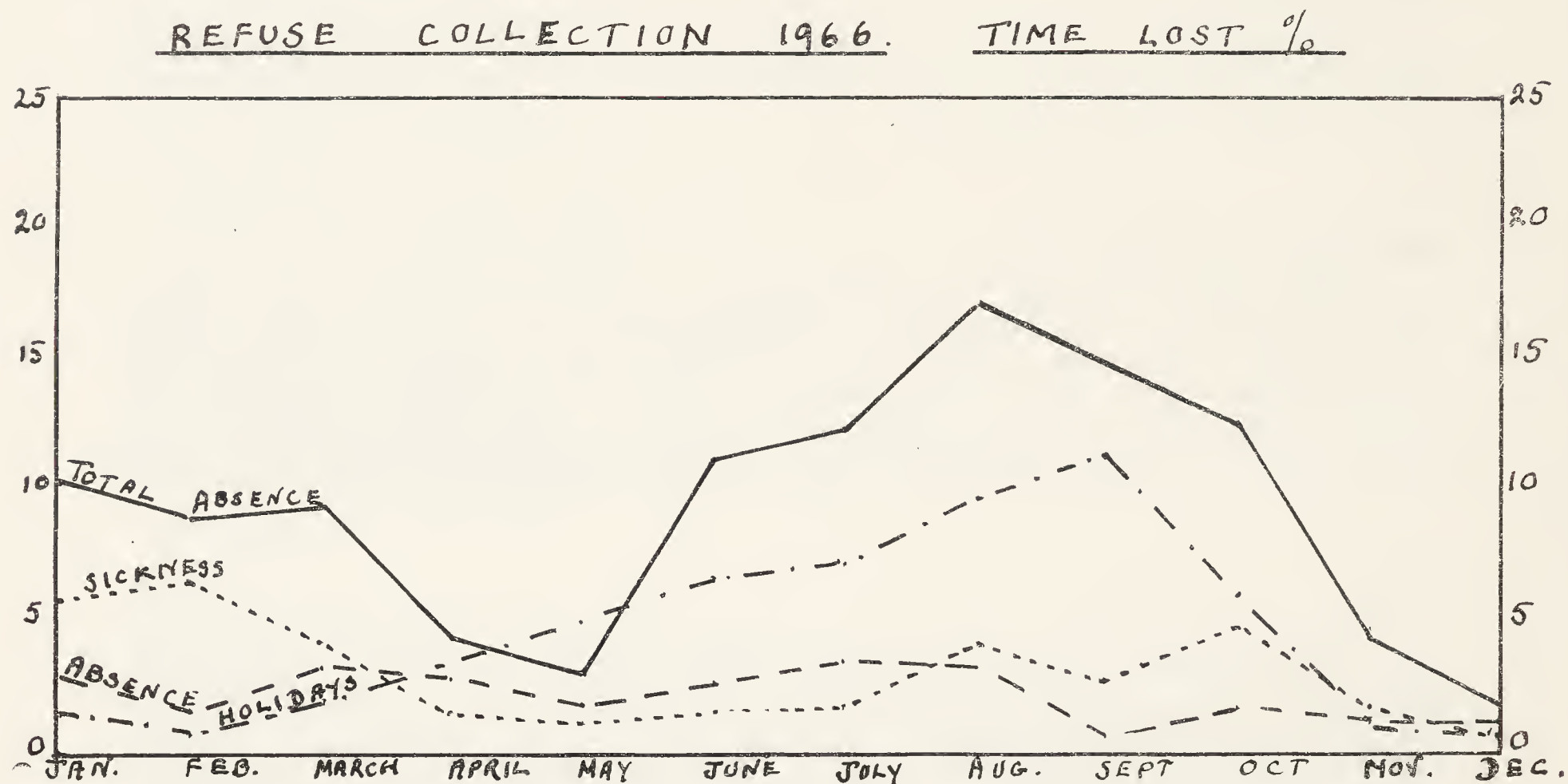
May I once again bring to the notice of the public that any litter can be removed by your Health Department at a small cost, or a permit given to the person concerned to have free access to the tip during hours of working.

Perhaps the most important factor must be education of the public. This problem is not limited to Britain. Better prosperity in most countries has not only brought more litter, but a serious shortage of manpower to prevent it, thus education is the only hope, but even this has its limitations.

Public Cleansing

Suitable labour has been difficult to find and there has been a steady turnover in men during the year.

This coupled with absenteeism and sickness has meant a constant struggle to maintain a regular collection of refuse and a satisfactory street cleansing service.



The refuse collection fleet consists of the following vehicles:—

Registration No.	Age
AAJ 356B	2½ years
851 BVN	4½ years
67 AVN	5¼ years
YPY 833	5½ years
WPY 171	6½ years
UAJ 18	7½ years
LAJ 539	14½ years

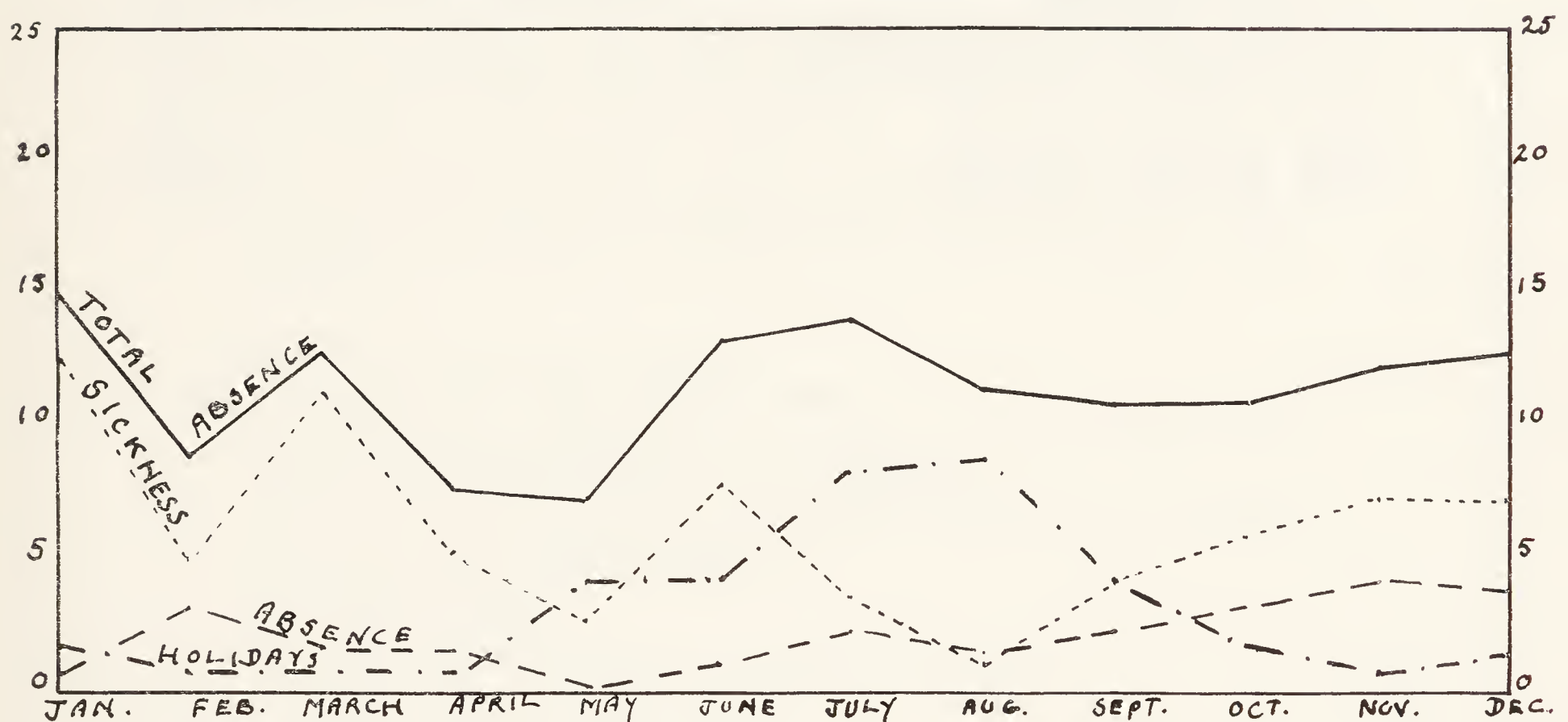
Collection of salvage has continued, the main item being paper and cardboard. Below is a list of amounts of salvageable materials sold by your Health Department during the last twelve months:

				Tons	cwts.	qtrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	...	...	...	632	9	0	5,533	18	10
Cardboard	...	...	...	49	14	1	515	1	8
Newspaper	...	...	...	83	14	3	753	12	9
Lead Scrap	...	...	...		8	0	24	17	0
Scrap light	...	...	...	14	9	0	58	10	0
Rags	...	...	...	11	6	0	149	18	0
Total				792	1	0	£7,035	18	3

Your local authority have the following machines in use for the cleansing of streets and pavements, etc.,—

	Age:	
	Years	Months
1 Karrier Sweeper	14	
1 Lewin Sweepmaster	5	
1 Lewin Orderly	10	
1 Johnston Suction Sweeper	3	
1 Stokvis Sweeper	3	
1 Debris Vac	1	6

STREET SWEEPING 1966. TIME LOST %



Gully Cleansing

Gully cleansing in the Borough is now being carried out by your two gully cleansing machines, which are as follows:—

SAJ 979	8½ years old
688 EAJ	3½ years old

Refuse Collection

Total tonnage collected	...	...	...	...	11,130
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	...	17.2 cwts.
Cost per ton collected	...	...	...	...	£2/13/4.4d.
Cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	£836/12/4.7d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	...	£2,284/12/3.7d.

Refuse Disposal

Cost per ton disposed	...	...	...	...	3/5.1d.
Cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	£62/14/1d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£171/4/7d.

Street Sweeping

Cost per 1,000 population	£425/0/10.1d.
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Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	15,000
Cost per 1,000 gullies	£119/6/8d.
Cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	£50/8/5.4d.

The basis of this report is as follows:—

Estimated normal population	...	...	...	...	35,500
Approximate number of premises	...	...	...	...	12,600
Tonnage collected	...	...	...	...	11,130
Tonnage disposed of (estimated)	...	...	...	...	13,000
Cost of Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	£29,700
Cost of Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	£2,226
Cost of Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	£15,089
Cost of Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	£1,790

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1966:—

(a)	Council	...	125
(b)	Other	...	139

1—Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	563
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,263
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		57
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	75

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

(1)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	64
-----	--	-----	----

Action under Statutory Powers:—

1—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	4
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—		
	(a) By Owners	...	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

2—Proceedings under Housing Acts:—

(1)	Unfit houses demolished	...	20
(2)	Number of dwellings closed	...	7

3—Clearance Areas:—

Two areas were represented and declared clearance areas, Plover Street and Coney Street/Downey Street, Warrenby.

Number of houses represented — 30.

Neither area was confirmed and demolished before the year end.

Rent Act, 1957 — Certificates of disrepair

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

I remain, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. V. ROBINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector,
& Cleansing Superintendent.

